OUR BIG ICE CREAM TRADE.

AN AMERICAN INDUSTRY OF VAST

Greater New York Alone Ents More Than 16,-

000 Quarts on a Warm Day—Nothing Like Such a Business in Europe—Our Ice Cream

and Fereign Products-Little Adulteration

One industry which has flourished in this

country for many years, despite the fluctuation

of the tariff and the internal revenue laws, de-

spite political changes and other things which

go to make most trades uncertain, has been

the manfacture of ice cream. The ice cream

business is essentially American. In no other country is half so much of it made and eaten

as in the United States, where it is the luxury

cream business in the vicinity of New York

has increased 20 per cent., and year after year the demand becomes greater. The conditions

in New York apply to other parts of the coun-

as nearly as they can estimate, the American

much ice cream a week as all the rest of the

world. France is the only European country

where the ice cream industry amounts to any

sweets, but, like the people of England, they

care more for ices and frozen custards and pud-

dings than for what Americans call ice cream.

cream is popular above all other desserts, hot

in this city and Brooklyn in a single day. On

Anniversary Day in Brooklyn, when the school children parade, and are then treated to ice

cream, strawberries, and cake at the churches,

the sale of ice cream is very large. In May

last one company alone sold to the churches in Brooklyn 10,000 quarts of American ice

of the day, but was merely what was sent to the

churches for the Sunday school children. On

the Fourth of July, or rather the fifth, when the

12,000 quarts of American ice cream in this

city. This probably represented half of what

was sold in New York on that day, the hun-

dreds of candy stores throughout the city

which manufacture their own cream and one or

two smaller ice cream companies making up the

America got the ice cream idea from France,

and a century ago in one or two places in this country it was possible to purchase small quan-

titles of ice cream. The price was out of all reason, however, and only the rich could afford

to pay it. Ice cream making was not an in-

dustry then, because there was practically no

learned the art in their own country and brought

it over here with them. They had a hard time training the' American appetite, but their

labors were not in vain, as the ice cream busi-

Back in the early forties the first man to go

isiness in this city opened a small shop in

d rapidly until he was able to keep a

into the manufacture of ice cream as a regular

Chatham street, now Park row. His name was

ness of to-day shows.

d. The only persons who made ice cream were French confectioners and bakers, who

iday was celebrated, the same concern sold

This did not include the regular sales

or cold, and is the standard table luxury. It would surprise some persons very much to

the manufacturers hereabout say, and

ple are eating to day something like twice as

The French people are fond of frozen

in America and America alone that ice

how much ice cream is turned out and sold

In the last five years, dealers say, the ice

of both rich and poor.

it will be dangerous to do so!"

worse. The caribes."

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF

Schools of Physical Culture.

9 AND 4 EAST 45TH STREET. Pool 60x35. Send for circular.

Belect Board.

5 TH AV., 7.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board; cool house; light rooms; table board.

45 TH ST., 15° EAST.—Large and small rooms to the straintness a specialty; table board; transients gentlemen; reference. BRADY.

West Side.

17TH ST., 24 WEST.—Single and double rooms board optional; liberal table; reference.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsome, cool rooms; ex

Lurnished Booms & 3 partments to Zet

Mast Nide.

AT 5 UNIVERSITY PLACE (and Washington Square).—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, permanent or transient; gentlemen.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 8, opposite Washington aquare.—Large, airy rooms, finely furnished; bath; single or en suite; superior house; gentlemen; reference.

West Mide.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—One single and double room in refined, comfortable bouse; gentlemen only

Flats and Apartments Co Tet.

THE FIFTH AVENUE.

1038 FIFTH AV., COR. 85TH ST.

Elegant corner apartment, 10 rooms and bath;
econd floor; great inducements offered. Apply to

W. G. ROBERTS, Superintendent.

A PARTMENTS in the improved dwelling, 364 East
A PARTMENTS in the improved dwelling, 364 East
A 72d st., of two, three, and four rooms, all light,
with bath, laundry, hot and cold water, and halls
heated; remis 56.25 to \$14.
FOLSOM BROS., 835 Broadway, corner 13th st.

A.—NEW BUILDINGS.

Northwest corner 7th av. and 146th st., one block from elevated station, flaest lo-ation in New York; 4 and 5 large all outside rooms; open plumbing; great inducements. Apply on premises.

WILL RENT handsome 6-room single flat for \$15, to small select family who will take care of house. SCULLY'S, 121st st. and Lexington av.

112TH St., 109 WEST.—5 large, all-light room tor on premises; rent free to Aug. 15.

125TH ST., 248 EAST.—Apartments of three and four rooms; all light rooms; cheap rent.

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FLATS AND APARTMENTS, unfurnished, furnished, in desirable locations; rent \$740 to \$3,000. FQLSOM BROTHERS, \$35 Broadway, cor. 13th st.

Dwelling Douses To Zet-City. DESIRABLE HOUSES, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rent \$1,200 to \$6,600, FOLSOM BROTHERS, \$35 Broadway, cor. 13th et.

Dwelling Bouses to Zet-Country.

RENT, \$500-Ampie dwelling, trees, lawn, fruit, 3 neres, 45 minutes out, C. R. R. N. J. Room 15, 37

EXINGTON AV., 103.-To let, furnished rooms.

16 new ones in course of construction.
10 ready for occupancy. CORD MEYER & CO.,

62 William St., New York, or Elmhurst, L. L.

North Shore of Long Island, hour from city,
with fine view of the Sondal, a beautiful summer
or winter home for sale very cheap, nearly new modern house, latest style of architecture, with 18 rooms
and every improvement simple plazzas, isorte-cochere
and tower, stables, carriage, cow, poultry houses,
pigeon corral, Japanese summer pageda and conservatory; 3½ acres of finest nigh land, with grandriews of fine country for miles, sill last out in landscapes, walks, drives, flower beds, lawis, shrubs;
abundance of finest fruits, choice garden. No reasonable offer will be refused, and the greater part of the
price may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent; house
is furnished. Possession at once. Photographs with
THORAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

At Patchogue and Medford, L. I.; easy terms: \$2 per month and un. For particulars call or write to O. L. SCH WENCKE, Land and Investment Company, 576-578 Broadway, New York. A HANDSOME BRICK MANSION, with fine stable and two arres of land in lawn and garden, at College Polint, L. L., overlooking the Sound; will sell very low. Address B., Post Office box 2,539.

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Take any car of Atlantic Av. Railroad or Nassau aystem and they will transfer you to Douglass or Bergen st. line. Our office is at the junction of Douglass of Brooklyn City Railroad and transfer to Fulton st. line and get off at Saratoga av.; or take the Kings County L road to Saratoga av. Our sign on fence at foot of L stairs will direct you.

West Brooklyn

scomforts of a flat these oppressive days.

Then decide where to make a home.

TROLLEY CARS EVERY FEW MINUTES.

City Conveniences with a convenience with a convenien QUEEN ANNE HOUSES ow being built, with all city conveniences, which can

e bought on installment plan. Titles insured by TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY. SEND FOR PAMPHLETS AND MAP TO GEORGE A. ALLIN, Secretary AOTH ST. and NEW UTRECHT AV., BROOKLYN, M. Y.

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AUCTIONEER.

Office, 335 Fulton Street, Jamaica, N. Y.

IMPORTANT

furnished Bouses to Tet --- Country,

RED BANK, N. J.—Furnished cottage, nine rooms; near station; on Shrewabury River; shady trees, Address GEORGE J. FRICK, box 574.

Sconset cottages.—A few left; \$60 to \$150 the season; highest temperature, 50 degrees; surf bathing; no mosquitoes. Write.

UNDERHILL, Slasconset, Nantucket Island. To Zet for Business Purposes. FOUR CIGAR STANDS for rent in the New

York Commercial Buildings; reasonable rent. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, ROOM 2, 727 BROAD-WAY.

Buildings, stores, lefts, offices, and studies to let) in destrable locat our. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway, cor. 13th st. BUILDINGS, stores, lofts and offices to let; a large number. BULAND & WHITING 5 Beekman st. OFFICES to let, \$5 to \$15 month, at 21 Brokman st., near Nassau. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beckman st. 6TH AV., 238.-Large floor for light business or dwelling; het and cold water.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WASTED-A small but neat and light office below Duane st.; not over £125 a year. Address BUSINESS, box 180 Sun office. WANTED-Desk room within five or six blocks of City Hall. Address RELIABLE, box 180 Sun

Real Estate for Sale.

THE SUN HARLEM BRANCH

119 WEST 125TH STREET FOR SALE-House, 7 rooms, shaded with rull trees, 6 lots, suring, w.i. water; good bargain for bover; good healthy elimate; 31 miles from New York city OWNER, P. O. box 135, Spring Valley, N. Y. FARM for sale, bargain; 23 acres, house, barn. &c. Eric, 1 hour city, high and healthy; fine fruit shade and water, 150 fruit trees; \$2,900, easy terms photos and particulars.

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OTTO GOTTSCHALK, 38 Park row. FARMS -Fruit, stock, timber, and mineral tands, from Maryland to Texas, for sale cheap. SQUTH-ERN DEVELOPMENT CO., 10 Broad st., N.Y.

for Sale or To Tet-Country.

RENT or sale, five room cottage; half sere; northern New Jersey. WHEATON, 60 5th av.

THE SHARP-TOOTHED CARIBES. RICKEYITES IN DESPAIR.

> -Two Dealers Have Cornered the Few Lines in Market and Are Holding Them While the Rickey Thirst Grows Alarmingly. "Heaven help us, we are lost," gasped the fat man in the crash suit. "Ninety degrees in the shade and getting botter, and not a lime in

> "All is lost save bonor," sobbed the fat man and with the temperature at ninety, there's no telling how long that will last."

the cut-glass lime-holder upside down and tied a big bowknot of black crape about the neck of the Plymouth gin bottle. The boss tried to look cheerful, but it was a sorry attempt, and by and

to tell how to make a rickey when there is a lime famine and rickeys are impossible, but that condition is not going to last always. Those ships will come in some day, and the fat men with crash suits will again be joyful. Paste this in your hat until then.

Half a dozen dealers told THE SUN reporter yesterday that the demand for limes this year had been greater than ever before. They said that the scarcity began to be felt ten days ago, and that not a lime had come into the market since. All that are here now, they said, are in the hands of a couple of dealers who won't sell to any but regular customers, and to them only at high rates. One dealer said: "I could get \$5 a hundred for limes if I could get the limes, but I can't." He said, and the other dealers agreed, that the famine wouldn't be over until the ships come in.

Colleges and Schools. Nazareth Industrial School,

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Miss Baileu's institute For Girls, Norwalk, Come.—26th year. Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory courses. Music, Art, and the Languages. Careful attention to morals and manners. New buildings, steam heat, gymnasium. For Young Men and Women-City and Country

New York Preparatory School,

New York, and 200 Joralemo

SUMMER TERM BEGINS

JUNE 22. Students may regis ter at any time.

REGENTS' AND COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.—THOR-

MOUNT ALVERNIA, CENTREPORT, I. I.

Summer boarding school for boys. Studies optional Private inters supplied. A new department for youn men. Sait water bathing, fishing, rowing, bacebai grounds. Opens July I, closes Sept. I. For term apply to BBO JEHOME, O. S. F., President, St. Francis's College, Brooklyn.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY ntages unsurpassed; open all year; fall term pt. 7. Address Bro. AUGUST, West Cheste CERLACH ACADEMY. COLLEGE POINT, L. I.
Military boarding school for boys.
Boys taken for the summer.

DWIGHT SCHOOL, 15 W. 43D ST. YOUNG BROOKLYN MAN, recently graduated, de sires evening punils in all English branches.
COMPETENT, box 126 Sun office.

Business Colleges. A LL summer, day, evening; Metropolitan Shorthan School; rooms cool; clevators; all graduate placed. 156 5th av.

C'HORTHAND and typewriting taught free, if you or rent a machine; complete course. Room 1419, 830 Broadway.

havage Little Fishes in Venezuelan Water That Will Tackle Anything.

THE SUPPLY OF LIMES EXASPERAT. "Ah, Senor! Hold, I pray you! Do not put that wounded hand in the water! I warn you Fat Men in Crash Suits Search Broadway Cafes Don Enrico Carmono had called to him so suddenly, with such an expression of alarm on

his face, as quite to astonish the traveller from New York to whom the words were spoken The two had reined their horses at the bank of the Guarico River, in Venezuela, and the trav sight." eller, who had just cut his finger in snatching What I' gasped the crowd. at a stalk of river grass in passing, had dismounted and was stooping to wash the blood from the wound. His first thought at the quick

lurking, that he had failed to sec.
'What is it, Don Enricol" he asked. alligator! A boay"
"No, seflor, neither. Those you can see and watch against. It is something far flercer and "Do you mean seriously to tell me that those

little fishes would attack my hand put into the water-at the very shore!" said the traveller, who had seen dead caribes and did not believe half he had heard of live ones. "Senor, a caribe would take off the erd of ne of your fingers at a snap, as completely as

word of warning was of a snake or saurian in

a surgeon could do it with his instruments, or would make such a wound in your hand a would leave a lasting disfigurement, You never have seen them excited by blood! Well, suppose you fire at that alligator asleep out on the spit. He offers you a fine shot behind the shoulder. If you wound him badly, see what will happen."

the spit. He offers you a fine shot behind the shoulder. If you wound him badly, see what will happen.

The traveller took his express rifle from its case at the saddie. The aligator, about sixty yards away, was an easy mark. The shot struck true and the saurian, mortally wounded, whirled round toward the water, dived in, and disappeared, leaving a streak of blood upon the turbid surface. Then the reddened waters began to nove and bubble strangely, and by looking closely with a glass the traveller could see that the motion in the water was caused by the swimming and darting about of fishes. Presently the alligator in his dying struggles came to the surface, and he was surrounded by a great school of fishes, all attacking him furiously—short, heavily, built fishes, something like the perch in size and shape, with strange markings of white, red, and bluish-green. Crowding and leaping so that the water could scarcely be seen for yards around, they snapped and tore at the dying saurian, swarming upon him so as literally to cover the body from view. Anything more ferocious, ravenous, eager, the traveller had never seen. As he gazed in a sort of horror-stricken fascination at the spectacle he so suddenly had called up with the report of his rifle, Don Enrico turned toward him with his grave simile:

"Those are caribes, schor, drawn by the sight of blood. Would you trust your wounded hand among them?"

The traveller "allowed" pretty emphatically

"Those are caribes, senor, drawn by the sight of blood. Would you trust your wounded hand among them?"

The traveller "allowed" pretty emphatically that he wouldn't. He had seen the caribes in their native element, and how they behaved there, and he wouldn't trust them, or any waters they swam in. He found out a great deal more about these fishes, though, during his stay at San Publo, and also in other waters than the Guarico. By personal experience the learned of the matter-of-course way with which a caribe would bite off the strongest lishing line above the hook, and the fish did not stick at the performance any more when the line was defended by gauging of silver or copper. A few of them in a lishing net would ruin it by biting through its meshes, and would also injure many of the valuable fish about them. Whether in the water or flopping about on land or in the bottom of a canoe, they were always ready for a light and would snap and bite at everything within reach as long as they could stir a fin. A trace of blood on any creature, large or small, in the water would bring them upon it, and if far from shore its chance of escape was small. Horses with spur wounds in their sides were special marks for the caribes, which would attack them so savagely in the crossing of streams as often to eat their way into the entralis and destroy the poor animals before they could gain the shore. A horse, in the traveiler's knowledge, which had waded into the river up to its knees to drink was hamstrung by caribes before it could get clear of the water. ter's knowledge, which had wand into the river up to its knees to drink was hamstring by caribes before it could get clear of the water. With their heavy, underhung buildog jaws, double rows of shark's teeth, the red rings round the eyes, the red-tinged gill covers and the bright orange markings over their white and bluish-green bodies, these savage little pests of

bluish-green bodies, these savage little pests of the Orinoco waters were as evil in looks as in oid disposition.

These things the traveller found out at a later time. The story of Juana Boldoso and Gutlerrez, the Spanish commander, he heard in from Don Enrico, Caranono on this day as together they stood on the bank of the Guarico watching the caribes and the alligator.

"It was many years ago, before the Venezuelans had emancipated themselves from the tyranny of Spain," said the don, "that Col. Ramon Gutierrez of Caracas marched with his Spanish soldiers to stamp out rebellion that already was gathering on the upper waters of the Orinoco. Particularly he desired to get hold of Ernestino Boldoso, a bold, high-spirited man of Indian strain, who was influential among his own people and made his voice heard for freedom. Gutierrez, a man of imperious, cruel of temper, was a skilful, energetic commander. Hejmarched so rapidly and silently, as to surprise the Guarico people in their homes, and every one whom he suspected of disloyalty he shot on the spot. Ernestino Boldoso was shot before his wife, Juana, a beautiful Indian woman, to witness the execution of her husband. Gutierrez remained at San Pablo several months, engaged in the pacification of the province, and during that time he forced Juana to live with him in his quarters and to cook his meals. She was a high-spirited woman, who had been devotedly in love with her husband, and so it seemed strange that, after the first outbreaks of resistance, she should appear to accept the situation passively and live with her burtal captor in apparent content.

There came a time when Gutierrez started

seemed strange that, after the first outbreaks of resistance, she should appear to accept the situation passively and live with her brutal captor in apparent content.

"There came a time when Gutierrez started on an expedition down the river in canoes; and, as if to heap every indignity on the widow of Boldoso, he commanded that she should paddle the canoe in which he voyaged, after the custom of Indian women who paddle their husbands about in the Orinoco wa'ers. What the true cause was you may Judge for yourself—the Indian women of the Guarico knew many secret arts—but on the first morning after starting he woke complaining that a vamplre bat had bitten him during the night, and he was strangely sleepy. The blood had stained his clothes, and the wound through the morning continued to bleed.

"In some way the canoe which Juana paddled fell behind the others, which passed round a bend in the river alread. And then—it was done with a turn of the paddle—in a place where the river was wide and deep, the canoe was overset and Juana Boldoso, giving the craft one push that sent it far from both, was swimming for the nearer shore, and Gutierrez woke from a half slumber to find himself struggling in the water. The wound in his neck, the blood stains on his shirt, they were enough, and almost before he could give one cry for help the caribes were about him. The two nearmost canoes that had gone ahead turned back in time for their crews to witness the ending. You can see what it was."

Don Enrico looked over to where the alligator, now dead, was floating on its back, with the caribes in growing numbers crowding, leaping, snapping about it.

"Eaten alive plecemeal," he said; then, shrugging his shoulders: "Perhaus it was no great pity, after what he had done. And Juana She got ashore and safe into the woods. You can trust that no Spanlard could overtake her after that. She lived many years in health after the Spanlsh oppressors had been driven from Venezuela."

ONE OF BOSTON'S ILLUSIONS. Popular Errors at the Modern Athens on the

Subject of the East Wind.

Boston, July 17 .- If the biograph or some of

its relatives could only get a picture of the east wind it would make a very appropriate design for Boston's city seal. Should mythology ever take rank with theosophy in the estimation of this intellectual centre, this son of Astreus would certainly be considered entitled to a great temple on the tonmost summit of Beacon Hill. The sponsors of the city might have conformed to the etornal fitness of things by naming the town Eastwynde, but their failure to do so was probably due to the fact that the settlement was made about the middle of September, by which time the east wind has gone into winter quarters. For early in September the east wind usually vanishes from the ken of the Bostonians and do s not reappear until summer comes again. Buring the summer comes again. Buring the summer solstice the Bostonian says to the stranger within his gates: "We never have more than from three to five consecutive days of hot weather, for then our east wind causes a drop in the temperature." True, the cast wind has been known to absent himself from the modern Athens for weeks at a time while the mercury coveried about the ninetics with fimpunity. But the Bostonian, like the man who never saw such a winter, does not alter his statement, and always emphasizes the "never." But in the winter the inlander, feeling the marrow congealing in his bones as he walks along Washington street, apostrophizes the east wind in language more forcible than no lite. The loyal Bostonian considers this a personal affront, and vigorously protests. He leads the barbarian to a thermometer, calls attention to the moreury, which registers nearly a score of noints above zero, and railles his companion on his boasted imperviousness to a temperature of from 15 to 20 below zero. The Hisbite positively denies the existence of the east wind, thereby flathy contradicting the testimony of the Old State House weather vanc. To him the only east wind is the midsummer breeze, that laden with the odors of decayed serves and other health-giving debris, comes in over the harbor to suddenly drop the temperature some 20, catching nawares the thinly clad citizen, who has to ride shivering home in this intellectual centre, this son of Astreus would certainly be considered entitled to a great

cream, usually vanilla, strawberry, and chocolate. Why the ice cream business is not better in London than it is is one of the things the American manufacturers cannot understand. They think there ought to be a demand for lee cream there, and can attribute the lack of it only to the indifference of English confectioners to the ice cream part of their business. English confectloners did not even take up the ice cream soda business until a few years ago, when an American confectioner, who had opened a shop in Regent street, introduced it. The American got all the business of the American women in London, and his native competitors soon followed his example and put fountains in their places and laid in a stock of ice cream. You can get lee cream soda at almost any first class confectioner's in London now, but the ice cream is inferior to that made in this country, and, strangely enough, the soda water is, too. THE CHEROKEE SQUATTERS. Crouble Threatened Next Month When the

Evictions Are to Begin. PERRY, Oklahoma, July 15 .- Serious trouble s expected on Aug. 1 in the Cherokee Nation owing to the proceedings for the removal of in-truders. Secretary Bliss has definitely authorized the removal of twenty-eight of the intruders, and it is thought that they may offer resistance to the Government. These twenty eight are the heads of families who have re-Board of Appraisers of Intruders' Improvements, and who after receiving the money have refused to move. To carry the removal proceeding the retary of the Interior has authorized the Union ndian Agent in the Indian Territory to employ not more than sixty policemen, has requested of the War Department a detail of cavalry to proceed to support the civilian ejectors, and has directed that the Cherokee authorities send one or more agents with representatives of the de-

had at home.

The increase in the sale of ice cream in the summer is 500 per cent. The favorite flavor is vanilla. Years ago the lemon ice cream used to sell best, but it is the least in deaund now. The vanilla ranks first and after it comes the strawberry and next the chocolate.

The ice cream soda water craze has injured the ice cream business. People who used to eat great plates of ice cream now take ice cream and a least and consume about a tenth as sada leasted, and consume about a tenth as

the ice cream business. People who used to ast great plates of fee cream now take fee cream soda instead, and consume about a tenth as much cream as they used to. The sale of ice cream has not increased so rapidly, manufacturers say, since the soda water habit became widespread.

It would be difficult to find out just what ingredients go to make up the golden-yellow stuff that the Italians along Park row sell from their wagons to the boys in the street. It is probably largely condensed nilk, sugar, and cheap flavoring extract. The mixture does not seem to do the street boys any harm, and there is probably nothing dangerous in it. Serving this fee cream in glasses at one and two cents a glass is a comparatively new custom. Only a few years ago the street boy had to lick it from brown paper or go without. It is another sign of the increased demand for ice cream when the street peddiers go round with fancy painted wgons and highly polished tins from which they can light, strawberry, and chocolate.

Why the fee cream pusiness is not better in

Hall, and he made a frozen custard, which he called ice cream, the only ingredients being partment to assist in identification. This step, the initial one in the proceedings of milk and eggs. The ico cream expert of a hig concern in this city was asked a short time the Government to protect the pledged rights of write a brief history of the product, and the Indian landholders against intruders, ache told a Sun reporter the other day that he cording to the agreement of Dec. 19, 1891, couldn't get any further back than Hall. Hall's rows out of the sale of the Cherokee Strip, and business was a small one at first, he said, but

grows out of the sale of the Cherokee Strip, and is taken on the formal application of Principal Chief Mayes of the Cherokee Nation. Considerable correspondence has been carried on between the Cherokee authorities and the Government, and the present application, which was sent through the President, called for the removal of 217 intruders.

As the names referred to heads of families there are involved from five to ten times that number of individuals. The Interior Department has acted with great deliberation, owing to the grave consequences that might attach to wholesale eviction and the general suffering that might be caused by putting such numbers of people off lands on which they had lived for a long period.

business was a small one at first, bo said, but increased rapidly until he was able to keep a horse and wagon. He used to make a regular trip around the city every afternoon announcing his presence and his business by shouting, "Ice cream? He came or the quality fell of, for Hell's business by shouting," Ice cream? He came or the quality fell of, for Hell's business how the could be used to be cream again.

The next trace of ice cream that the expert got was in the fiftles, when Jerome Bonaparte and his family came to this country and settled in Baltimore. Bonaparte had to could his family came to this country and settled in Baltimore. Bonaparte had to could his family came to this country and settled in Baltimore. Bonaparte had a check who could be comed to be comediated by the could be could of these claimed to be Cherokees, but were not enrolled. The Cherokee Government not only ropeatedly passed adversely on their claims, but as often requested the United States Government per legislates. The United States Government promised ejectment and passed appropriate laws, but neglected enforcement, one official even justifying the breach of promise by saving that the squatters deserved citizenship with the Cherokees as much as did many who had been recognized by the Cherokee Council; that richer men had bought citizenship, as the squatters might do but for poverty, and that enrollment was considered of no consequence prior to the allotment talk.

THE HUB'S CENTRE IS DINGY. A New Coat of Gold Leaf Hadly Needed by the

There is a widespread belief that ice cream is greatly adulterated and that genuine cream is not used at all in the manufacture of it. A flow reporter heard a man say a short time ago that chemicals were used in brick ice cream to keep it hard, and that linseed oil gave it its proof the same that the superintendent of the best known ice cream company in this city, who has stadled ice cream in every country in the world where it is made, had this to say about the stories of adulteration:

"They are ridiculous, because anyone who knows anything about ice cream knows that it would hardly pay an ice cream manufacturer to use anything but the best materials. We make no secret of the ingredients of our ice cream or the processes we employ in making it. In American ice cream we use Orange country cream, powdered or granulated sugar, and the flavoring extraots.

That is all there is in it, and competent men Dome of the State House in Boston. Boston, July 17 .- The gilded dome of the State House, the shining centre of the Hub, and the most prominent object in the metropolitan district, is apparently shedding its coat and is sadly in need of a new one. It averages about the color of an old copper kettle, but there are cream or the processes we employ in making it. In American ice cream we use Orange county oream, powdered or granulated sugar, and the flavoring extracts.

That is all there is in it, and competent men can make the best ice cream with these three articles. In the manufacture of French ice cream, cream, milk, eggs, and flavoring extracts are used. More care has to be taken with the French cream, and the process of making it differs in several ways from that employed in the manufacture of American ice cream. The whole world may know how we make our French cream. We make no secret of it. We mix the yolk of the egg with sugar, and, after-beating them up well, introduce a certain amount of the best and purest milk obtainable. This is bolled in a kettle, and it is this bolling that decides the quality of the ice cream. The mixture must be taken eff at just the right time or it is useless. Americans cannot do this work, and in making the French and Italian ice creams, which are practically the same, we have natives who have been in the business all their lives. The corresponding peculiarity as regards the labor applies to the Frenchmen and Italians in the manufacture of American ice cream. They cannot make it so that it is fit to eat.

"After being taken from the fire the mixture is allowed to cool, after which an equal quantity of cream is added, and the whole is put into a Vienna freezer with the flavoring. It is frozen very slowly, and quite differently from the way American cream is frozen. The spaddle is different, and the cream fs taken from the freezer as it clings to the spaddle. It is scraped off with a spoon and packed away in tubs. That is all there is to it, but it requires experienced men to do the work without tremendous waste.

"These chemical yarns are allittle absurd. It buts." The worst adultations are allittle absurd. dark brown spots and streaks that give it a freckled, mottled appearance wholly out of keeping with its dignity. It gives a stranger he impression that the State is poverty-stricken, it tends to give the whole city an unprosperous, reglected air as of a place whose giory has de-

It tends to give the whole city an unprosperous, neglected air as of a place whose glory has departed.

The Builfinch front is being preserved, the sacred codfish has been cared for, but the dome has evidently been forgotten by the lawmakers. The Legislature has to make a special appropriation every few years to keep the dome in the polished condition that Boston culture has a right to expect, and judging from appearances this should have been done by the Legislature of '97. But it wasn't, and now it will have to go over another year, a rusty reminder of some body's neglect. It was in 1888 that the dome received its last coat and it cost \$4.780.79, most of which was for the gold leaf, of which 392 packs of the best, 23 carats fine, were used. It is, therefore, only nine years since the new gold was put on, and before that the dome went fourteen years without a new dress. It appeared to be all right last year and its sudden loss of lustre is believed by experts to be due to the fact that soft coal has been burned at the State House for about two years.

PEDALS WORK THE BAND. A Machanical Orchestral Conductor Invented in Italy.

Italian genius has invented a mechanical ortabs. That is all there is to it, but it requires experienced men to do the work without tremendous waste.

"These chemical yarns are a little absurd, I think. The worst adulterations I ever heard of are by condensed milk, corn starch, and arrow root. I heard a short time ago that flour was being used as an adulterant in ice cream, but I don't know anything about that. At any rate, all of these things are harmless, and the only danger that can arise will come from dirty freezers. There is danger in that respect, unloss the greatest care is taken."

The price of the French ice cream is twice as much as that of American ice cream, and some kinds cost even more. For instance, there are the fancy creams and puddings. The following list will give some idea of the different kinds that are made: Biscuit glace, biscuit torioni, biscuit praline, nesselrede pudding glace, plum pudding glace, diplomate, tutti-frutt, millifrutti, plembière, mousse cafe glace, mousse glace marrous, and parfait cafe giace. Compared with the sale of plain lice creams, the sale of these fancy manufactures is quite small. The plain American ice cream sells hest of all, and ten quarts of it are sold in this city to every one of French or Italian ice cream. Is very large. One company in this city uses freim twenty to fifty tons of ice a day, according to the weather. In addition it uses almost a ton of salt a day. It employs 250 men, and has seventy-five wagons constantly delivering ice cream in this city.

It seems rather ridiculous to send ice cream frem_this country to England, but it is frechestral conductor which is said to fill a long-feit need in Italy, and would doubtless be as nuch appreciated here. The directors of the oands in Italian cafés chantants are called upon to play the violin or the plano besides conductlng, so the most that they can do is to start the music and then every member of the orchestra continues it in accordance with his own idea of what it ought to be. Two mechanics of Turin have invented a remedy for this lamentable state of affairs which ought to be useful in some of the east side cafes and concert halls here.

This invention puts an automaton in the director's seat, and in his hand is a baten which is operated by the pedais of the plane on which the conductor is playing; or if he happens to be a violinist the pedais are placed near his feet in such a way that he can move the arms of the automaton as freely as if they were his own. The mechanism has already been tried in Turin with success, and the amusement it created would cause the idea to seem an unmixed blessing if it did not appear dangerous to increase the number of mechanical directors by any means. ng, so the most that they can do is to start the

A Hawksbill Turtle from Yucatan.

The Aquarium has received from Progress hawksbill turtle, sent by a Mr. Jones. The hawksbill is the turtle from whose shell tortoise shell combs and various other articles of tor-toise shell are made. Mr. Jones's gift is a very beautifully marked specimen, a little more than a foot in length.

A POLICE FORCE OF THREE. EXPERIENCE OF A NEW ARRIVAL IN

quently done on order. There is no regular export trade in ice cross, but every little while a New York concern gets an order from London or some other English city. Only a few months ago the Mayor of Belfast gave a ball at his residence, and served to his guests fee cream made in this city. The cream was shipped the day it was made in specially prepared refrigerators. An extra supply of ice and salt was sent along, and the stock around the ice cream cans was replenished every day. The cream arrived in Belfast on the afternoon of the day it was wanted, and was served that night to the dancers. The only explanation that the Mayor gave for sending all the way to America for his ice cream was that he had eaten some of the firm's ice cream while he was visiting this country, and liked it better than anything he had had at home. A SUBURBAN PARK. Why the Residents Wake at Half-Hourly Interrals, and the Result When the Force Takes a Night Off-Consequences of a Man's Attempt to Break Into Bis Own House.

"Whenever I pass a New York policeman now," said the man who recently took a house in a New Jersey "Park," "I feel like taking off my hat to him and saying 'You are the real hing.' Did you ever live in a Park ! I don't nean an ordinary suburban town, but an endof the century real estate agent's Park! No! Neither did I until this summer, and I have been devoting my spare energy to an attempt to omprehend the Park police. There are three of them in the Park where I live, and they call themselves watchmen. I wonder if that is a

"Two days after the moving vans had left our furniture Mrs. Blank and I were sitting in the dark on the plazza discussing the advantages and disadvantages of a deaf maid, when suddenly three men loomed up over the plazza rail as if they had sprung from the ground. Mrs. Blank gave a little scream. I grabbed my chair tightly and just as I began to speculate on what sort of club it would make the three men said in "Good evening. We are the Park watch

"'Oh!' I gasped, releasing my hold on the

chair. 'Good evening,' and then, not being quite sure of their social status, for Parks are peculiar, am glad to see you.' "We called,' said the spokesman, 'to ask you

If you would like to have us watch your house ! 'That was thoughtful,' I replied. 'What prompted you to do it t' "'It's this way,' replied the spokesman. 'Every

man whose house we watch pays us so much a month. We keep away all burglars and notify you whenever the house is on fire.'
"'That sounds fair, particularly the fire notices; but are there only three of you for this big

"That's all, but we are moving all the time, and nothing escapes us." "'This is a good neighborhood for dogs,' I said thoughtfully, 'and my house is well locked every night. In fact, the front door has a combination lock that I have succeded in working only twice myself. I would like to see a suburban burglar in captivity, however, even if he were captured before he had successfully broken into the house. Do you suppose that you would

capture all of them that came fooling around "'Every one.'
"The spokesman's air of assurance almost

"The spokesman's air of assurance almost carried his point for him then; but I told him to call around in the week following, and I would let him know my decision. That night we were aroused regularly every half hour by hearing a watchman rap his ciub on the sidewalk in front of the house. You see the watchmun have no roundsman over them, and the only way their employers can tell that they are doing their duty is by keeping tabs on their club-rappings. It means that your night is broken into a series of catnaps; but after living in the Park a little while you soon get accustomed to that. You wake up on the hour or half hour, as the case may be, and as soon as the watchman raps you go to sleep again. At the end of a year you have acquired the habit, and whenever you are forced to sleep away from the Park you have to hire a man to stand outside of your window and rap on the sidewalk every hour. Otherwise you will find yourself unable to close your eyes. I have since learned that on nights when all three of the watchmen go to sleep or take a night off, every man in the Park turns up for business the next morning owleyed and as if he hadn't slept for a week.

"Two evenings after the call of the watchmen we went to the other end of the Park to call on the Smiths. It was exactly 11 o'clock when we got home, and I started to unlock my front door. The first key that I tried itted the lock but wouldn't move it. In quick succession I tried every other key on my ring and none of them would even fit the lock. I again tried the first key. I turned it twice to the left and once to the right. No result.

"You should turn it twice to the left and once to the right, suggested Mrs. Blank.

I did so with no better result. Then I tried every possible combination that I could think of, and the lock wouldn't budge.

"We must ring up the maid.' I said.

"Hu she is deaf, said Mrs. Blank.

"It pushed the electric button in and held it there for ten minutes. The ringing of the bell could be heard half a block away. Then I gave a series carried his point for him then; but I told him to

"That is just what it isn't."
"That is just what it isn't."
"Have you tried the cellar windows?
"No." I replied; 'that's a good sugg

"Have you tried the cellar windows?"
"No," I replied; 'that's a good suggestion, and I'll try it."
"The cellar windows were all securely locked. The nearest hotel was three miles away and the prospect of sitting on our piazza all night was not pleasing. I remembered hearing somewhere that throwing small stones against a bedroom window was a successful way of arousing a sleeper. Knowing the deafness of the maid, I filled my pockets with stones of a respectable size and went quietly around to the rear of the house, hoping that the neighbors' dogs were sound asleep. The maid's bedroom was on the third floor. I threw a handful of stones at it and they went high, hitting the sloping roof and bounding down it with a terrific noise.

"An angry bark from the kennel of a neighbor was the first response. This was answered by eighteen different dogs in the neighborhood, and as I turned around I saw the back making for me in full cry. The formation was a flying wedge, with a big white buildog at the appex. Did I run I Oh, no. I sauntered around to the front of the house, saying 'Nice doggie, doggie, doggie; good old fellow,' so that Mrs. Blank wouldn't get frightened. She was standing up on the rail of the plazza, and I got up beside her, because I was afraid she might fall. I wasn't a bit trightened, you know, because I have perfect confidence in the Pasteur treatment. On came the dogs. Lights went up in houses adjoining. The pack ran around the house in full cry twice, and then two of them came up on the plazza. They looked at us up on the rail and then trotted off. Surely this racket had aroused the maid. I climbed down and pushed the bell again for ten minutes. It was of no use. The deaf maid slept through it all.

"At 12:20 we decided to try the key once more, and if it didn't work we would walk to the hotel. I turned the key twice to the left and once to the right and the door swung open. Talk about men who are rescued in the Arctio regions! I know what their feelings must have been. When we were safely inside! locke

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE. Results of the Compulsory System in Operation

The official figures of the working in Germany for the year 1896 of the system of compulsory co-operative insurance have made their appearance, and they show the number of persons so insured to have been 18,389,000, of whom 3,409,000 were employees in shops or factories, 12,290,000 were agricultural laborers, and 690,-000 employees were of the State. The number of accidents to the insured was 74,897, of which 6,448 terminated fatully. The expense of the co-operative system during the year was 67,000,-

000 marks, or \$13,400,000.

Whether on account of the growth of the nanufacturing industries or for some other reason, the number of accidental deaths in a year is larger in Germany than in any other country of Europe, and presumably, though here are no authentic figures in connection with the matter, the number of accidents not resulting fatally is larger in Germany than in any ing fatally is larger in Germany than in any other European country, too. Under the German system a workingman who pays the equivalent of 40 cents a week for three years, if he begins before the age of 20, receives, on attaining the age of 65, the sum of \$77. The German compulsory insurance system divides the annual premium into three equal parts, one paid by the workman, one by his employer and one by the workman, one by his employer and one by the State. In other countries in which efforts have been made to establish the system of cooperative accident insurance the returns have not been so favorable as in Germany. In France, for instance, where the number of em-France, for instance, where the number of em-ployees in factorics is large, though not so large as in Germany, the total receipts from premi-ums from accident insurance policies last year were only about one-quarter of the sum realized in Germany.

ELOCUTION AND ACTING,
Thorough and practical instruction in elecution and
the art of acting; classes Wednesday and Saturday
mornings at 10 o'clock; private lessons day and even-The crowd gazed at him speechless. The bar-tender brushed a tear from his eye as he turned 5TH AVE. SWIMMING SCHOOL AND POOL

by he gave it up and said he guessed he'd close "Might as well," said the fat man in the crash

the place.

"Might as well," said the fat man in the crash suit; "might as well," and the crowd nodded assent and one by one went out into the hot and getting hotter world.

It was in a Broadway café. Dally for ten days the proprietor and the bartender had treasured their dish of limes. They had sold rickeys grudgingly and had made the customers sandwich in other drinks between them. They had cut down the lime from a whole one to a half for a rickey. Dally the boss had haunted the fresh fruit market. He had bought and bought all he could, but the cruel produce dealers had limited him to a crate at a time, relling him there were others entitled to limes as well as he. He had watched the price go from 90 cents a crate o \$2, and now had come the news that he couldn't get them even at that price.

Nobody who drinks gin rickeys will wonder that he wept, nor will fail to weep with him, for the limes are gone; not all gone, but what there are are held by one or two dealers, who will sell only to regular customers, and to them in limited quantities only. No more are in sight. Somewhere on the big ocean there are probably a couple of steamships with limes aboard, but nobody here knows where they are nor when they will reach here.

A few years ago limes went begging in the markets around here. They could be had for almost nothing, and even at that price half that came went to waste and spolled on the dealers' hands. Then of a sudden came a change. Ex-Congressman Joe Rickey was responsible; at least, he has been generally credited with the honor, and the "Rickey" is named for him. The ex-Congressman fine drinks at that time were unde after the Only William system, which includes in every mixed drinks at that time were made after the Only William system, which includes in every mixed drink something sweet. The ex-Congressman in made public his discoveries. The people knew a good thing when they heard about it, and the dealers in limes rose up and called him great. The despised into they were still on the trees, Untold joys 52D ST., 219 EAST.—Neatly furnished single room for gentleman; private house; gas, bath; \$2. 127 H St., 102 EAST,—Hall room, \$1.50; one rickey was ordered. Other ignorant barlenders have been known to squeeze a lemon in the glass instead of a lime. Still others have mixed the drink as they might a cocktail, shaking it up in a shaker and pouring it out to get a "bead" on it. Others fill the glass in which the rickey is to be made with finely broken ice and pass it out with a spoon buried in its depths. Again, and most unpardonable of all, bartenders have palmed off bottled lime juice as the genuine freshly squeezed article.

nave painted off bottled lime juice as the genuine freshly squeezed article.

Now, THE SUN reporter who writes this knows
something about rickys. He has had them
with the founder of the drink himself, the Hon.
Joe Rickey. To learn there is no better place to
go than to the fountain head. The reporter has
been to the fountain head of the rickey, and
therefore he speaks by the card. To make the
only original genuine rickey, the one that makes only original, genuine rickey, the one that makes you feel like a June day in the middle of August, take a glass known in saloons as a rickey glass. Have the bartender put in one chunk of ice, not several, but one. Then have him take a lime, a real, genuine lime of greenish hue, and cut it crosswise in the middle in your presence. Then have him squeeze half of it through a strainer held over the glass and the ice. This half, when he has squeezed it, he must throw away. Have him squeeze the other half the same way and drop that half when it's squeezed into the glass and in the ice. Ask him next, if he don't know, for the Plymouth gin bottle. If you prefer Old Tom gin or Holland gin you can demand either, but the other is the original rickey gin. Pour out a dose to suit. If you are particular about the quantity measure it in a whiskey glass. Pour the gin into the glass with the ice and lime juice. Next call for the carbonic water bottle, press the stopper and watch the water fizz into the glass until the glass is full.

There's your rickey.

If a bariender offers to put sugar in it, shoot him. Any first-class jury would bring in a verdict of justifiable homicide. If he offers to shake it up or to stir it, punch his nose, unless he is bigger than you are. If he wants you to drink it through a straw, jam the straw down his through a straw, jam the straw down his throat. He is liable, unless he is a Broadway bartender, to offer any number of suggestions. Don't take any of them, but drink your rickey, and you will immediately begin the construction of another. It may seem tantalizing to tell how to make a rickey when there is a lime familne and rickeys are imposable, but that condition is not going to last always. Those

for Cirls and Young Women—City and Country.

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